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Policy directives to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme

Activities of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme

Report of the Executive Director

Summary

The present report provides an overview of the strategic direction of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) and of the principal activities undertaken during 1999 in support of the efforts of the international community to tackle the world drug problem following the twentieth special session of the General Assembly. As a centre of competence and the international reference point for drug control, UNDCP was a catalyst in stimulating action at the national, regional and international levels through a portfolio of technical cooperation programmes supported by a network of field offices located in key regions and countries. It promoted subregional cooperation and acted as an honest broker in furthering bilateral cooperation and direct consultations between Governments. In mounting a global response to the drug problem, UNDCP mobilized specialized agencies and other entities within the United Nations system, the international financial institutions, other intergovernmental organizations and civil society, particularly non-governmental organizations. The present report also covers the follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly devoted to countering the world drug problem together, held in 1998.

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I. United Nations International Drug Control Programme: instrument of an effective strategy

1. In 1999, the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) supported the international community in pursuing the drug control objectives agreed upon by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session devoted to countering the world drug problem together, held in June 1998. At the twentieth special session, the Assembly promulgated a global strategy based on a balanced approach with demand reduction and supply reduction as mutually reinforcing elements. The new commitments undertaken by Governments have set the priorities and focus of work for UNDCP, as reflected in the revised medium-term plan for international drug control.

2. Assisting States in complying with the international drug control treaties remained central to the global strategy pursued by UNDCP. In 1999, UNDCP gave particular attention to assisting Governments in meeting the objectives set by the General Assembly for improving judicial and law enforcement cooperation in countering the world drug problem. In that regard, training was provided to law enforcement personnel, national administrations, judges, magistrates and prosecutors, as well as personnel working in the field of demand reduction.

3. UNDCP assisted the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in preparing the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 54/132. The Action Plan serves as a guide to Member States in adopting new or enhanced strategies and programmes for drug demand reduction, with a view to achieving significant and measurable results in demand reduction by the year 2008, as called for in the Political Declaration adopted by the Assembly at its twentieth special session (resolution S-20/2, annex). UNDCP has initiated a programme to assist Member States in reaching those objectives, in close cooperation with the specialized agencies within the United Nations system and with regional organizations such as the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA), a body established within the framework of the European Union, and the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) of the Organization of American States.

4. UNDCP supported Member States in establishing a series of business plans aimed at meeting the commitment made at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly to eliminate or significantly reduce the illicit cultivation of the opium poppy, coca bush and cannabis by the year 2008. The business plans are based on the field experience and expertise acquired during the past decade in the eradication of illicit crops and alternative development in the Andean region and in south-east and south-west Asia. In response to the Action Plan and Commission resolution 42/3, entitled "Monitoring and verification of illicit cultivation", UNDCP initiated the illicit crops monitoring programme with the support of the European Space Agency, focusing on the six countries most affected by the illicit cultivation of the opium poppy and coca bush. The development of the monitoring mechanism, in close partnership with Governments, is based on a combination of methods, including rapid assessment and ground, aerial and satellite surveys. A compilation of existing knowledge and experiences relating to the situation of women in areas affected by illicit cultivation was made available to Governments in a UNDCP document entitled "Guidelines on best practices for gender mainstreaming in alternative development". The guidelines will be of critical importance for training purposes and project development.

5. With regard to the Action Plan against Illicit Manufacture, Trafficking and Abuse of Amphetamine-type Stimulants and Their Precursors (resolution S-20/4 A), the UNDCP laboratory has continued its profiling and characterization of amphetamines and methamphetamines and their precursors. UNDCP, following a meeting held in Tokyo in January 2000, will initiate a new project to assist Governments in south-east Asia in implementing the Action Plan.

6. UNDCP served as the substantive secretariat to the Commission at its regular and reconvened forty-second session, and assisted it in monitoring the implementation of the strategy adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session. The Commission has called on UNDCP to play a critical role in supporting the follow-up to the twentieth special session, particularly in preparing the biennial reports on the efforts of Governments to meet the objectives and target dates established by the Assembly. UNDCP also served as the substantive secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board, and initiated technical assistance activities to better support the Board in monitoring the functioning of the international drug control system and the flow of precursors.

7. In 1999, the financial situation of UNDCP continued its upward trend since 1998, when income, which had been declining since 1992, increased by 35 per cent over 1997. The income of the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme increased by 35.2 per cent during the biennium 1998-1999 to reach 139.7 million United States dollars ($). The improved financial situation will enable UNDCP to support the expansion of programmes, particularly those related to the follow-up to the twentieth special session.

8. During 1999, UNDCP used its increased income, particularly through a balanced portfolio of technical cooperation activities at the field level, to strengthen its role as both a catalyst and advocate for action, motivating governments, civil society, particularly non-governmental organizations, the private sector, religious institutions, the specialized agencies and international financial institutions to sustain their commitment to tackling the drug problem. The catalytic role of UNDCP will be of critical importance in the implementation of the action plans adopted at the twentieth special session. UNDCP strengthened its presence in key countries and regions, such as the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Russian Federation, South Africa and the States of central Asia. While programmes are adjusted to match national and regional concerns and priorities, the thrust of the operational activities was to support national efforts and initiatives, giving particular attention to activities to reduce or eliminate illicit cultivation of narcotic crops through alternative development, to strengthening of national capacities in demand reduction and to institution-building, in particular through the adoption of national drug control master plans and the establishment of coordinating and planning entities. Through a network of memoranda of understanding, UNDCP facilitated cooperation and collaboration between countries at the regional level, a prerequisite for fostering cross-border cooperation.

II. Operational activities

A. Africa south of the Sahara

9. UNDCP developed its programme framework for Africa, which sets out drug control objectives adapted to the needs of and situation in the different subregions. It will support and complement the regional initiatives in drug control taken by the Commission for East African Cooperation, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the Southern African Development Community (SADC). Two five-year programmes for west Africa and Nigeria, with funding requirements of over $14 million, were developed under the programme framework in 1999, to be initiated in 2000. UNDCP prepared the draft integrated drug control programme for Nigeria (for the period 1999-2003), on the basis of the national master plan drawn up by the Government with the assistance of UNDCP. UNDCP participated in the high-level fact-finding expert mission undertaken by the European Commission and the United States of America to support the Government of Nigeria in its drug control efforts and in countering money-laundering and organized crime. During 1999, UNDCP completed 10 technical assistance projects, and 15 new projects were integrated into priority programmes for east, southern and west Africa.

10. The cooperation between UNDCP and OAU led to the establishment of a drug focal point in the secretariat of OAU with the task of making drug issues one of the core concerns in the activities of OAU and its Labour and Social Affairs Commission. UNDCP has fostered close working relations between regional organizations and African Governments in the implementation of regional drug control action plans. To that end, UNDCP and SADC signed, in April 1999, a memorandum of understanding to promote joint programming and coordination in priority sectors of drug control and support the implementation of the SADC regional drug control action plan.

11. The UNDCP technical assistance programme for west African States, completed in 1999, contributed *inter alia* to the establishment of a drug control unit in the secretariat of ECOWAS and a coordinating body for drug control in each of the 16 States members of ECOWAS. The new regional five-year programme for west Africa was finalized. The ECOWAS drug control coordinators, at a regional meeting held in Dakar in November 1999, expressed strong support for the new UNDCP priority programme for west Africa designed to sustain and further build on achievements of previous UNDCP projects in the region.

1. Prevention and reduction of drug abuse

12. In east Africa, new demand reduction activities with particular emphasis on the prevention of drug abuse in schools and among youth were initiated in Kenya and Madagascar. In Kenya, drug abuse prevention activities

were undertaken with the support of the World Organization of the Scout Movement and the family life programmes of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). In Madagascar, an innovative approach was followed by applying the concept of sports against drugs. During 1999, UNDCP provided advisory services and training to several regional and national non-governmental organizations and community-based organizations in 20 countries in east and southern Africa. A counselling guide for health specialists was produced in English, French and Swahili. New projects were prepared to improve the information and knowledge base concerning the extent and patterns of drug abuse in the subregion and to establish a framework for subregional networking among non-governmental organizations.

13. In South Africa, UNDCP is supporting the establishment of 10 community centres for counselling, treatment and rehabilitation of drug abusers in the most affected parts of the country. The project included the upgrading of two centres in Soweto, the training of staff and the provision of operating equipment. The first centre was inaugurated in Soweto in October 1999. Two other projects for the creation of community-based resource centres against drug and alcohol addiction in four countries in southern Africa were finalized and submitted for funding.

14. In west Africa, UNDCP supported the undertaking of rapid drug abuse assessment surveys in Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Nigeria and Senegal, as the basis for designing and implementing targeted prevention programmes for identified risk groups in each country. Rapid assessment surveys were also initiated in Angola, Chad and Gabon, the results of which will be available in 2000.

15. To address the linkage between drug abuse, the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) in African countries, UNDCP and the Joint United Nations Programme on Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (UNAIDS) have initiated a process to enhance field-level cooperation between experts in drug control and HIV, particularly in east, southern and west Africa. UNDCP supported a South-South cooperation initiative, involving the Governments of Brazil and States in southern Africa, that focuses on issues related to sexually transmitted diseases and HIV. Under the initiative, fact-finding missions undertaken by Brazilian experts and UNDCP in Botswana and South Africa in late 1999 will be followed by the design of joint activities.

2. Suppression of illicit traffic

16. Two regional programmes initiated by UNDCP and carried out in cooperation with the Customs Cooperation Council (also known as the World Customs Organization) in east and southern Africa resulted in improved communication between law enforcement authorities in the region, leading to an increase in the number of drug seizures, arrests and investigations. They also contributed to faster and better communication with law enforcement authorities outside the two regions, mainly European customs services. Another programme contributed to the successful establishment of specialized drug control teams in various east and southern African ports. The teams have been developing and applying container profiling techniques that have already led to major seizures of illicit drugs and precursors. New forms of cooperation between law enforcement agencies in east and southern Africa covered by the programme have thus emerged. In view of the positive results achieved, UNDCP is seeking additional resources to expand the programme to other countries.

17. UNDCP completed the implementation of a regional law enforcement training programme in east Africa that provided basic training in the identification and investigation of drugs, as well as advanced and specialized training for border, airport and seaport control, to more than 100 law enforcement officers mainly from Kenya, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and from Indian Ocean island States. The regional sniffer dog project also ended in 1999, with a drug detection capacity established at the airports of Entebbe (Uganda), Dar-es-Salaam (United Republic of Tanzania), Lusaka and Nairobi.

18. In September 1999, law enforcement experts from Mozambique, South Africa, Swaziland and UNDCP met in the context of a new UNDCP subregional law enforcement project and agreed on a set of measures to strengthen selected land border posts shared by the countries concerned and affected by illicit drug trafficking and other organized crime. UNDCP provided initial training and equipment for the posts in late 1999, and will continue implementing the project until 2001. UNDCP is cooperating with the Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Agency to foster increased cooperation between law enforcement agencies in the region.

19. Supporting Governments in meeting their obligations under the international drug control treaties remained an important priority for UNDCP in Africa. To that end, UNDCP initiated, in 1999, a four-year regional project on judicial training in drug-related casework for east and

southern Africa, with a total budget of close to $3 million. The objective is to strengthen the judicial and prosecutorial capacity of 19 countries in east and southern Africa and support subregional cooperation in legislation, through the training of judicial officers, prosecutors, investigators and others involved in the judicial process.

B. North Africa and the Middle East

20. In the Middle East, UNDCP initiated cooperation between countries and territories of the region through technical meetings that built confidence and generated goodwill, leading to a commitment at the highest level to subregional cooperation in drug control. The first phase of a subregional drug control programme was initiated by the Executive Director of UNDCP following meetings with heads of State and key government ministers from the region who were eager to build on the peace negotiations in the Middle East and to ensure that the peace and stability earned by their societies are not undermined by illicit drugs and organized crime. UNDCP is assisting the Palestinian Authority in drafting drug control legislation to comply with the international drug control treaties.

1. Prevention and reduction of drug abuse

21. UNDCP provided training to 50 social workers of the Palestinian Authority in the fields of demand reduction. In Egypt, UNDCP assisted the Ministry of Health in conducting the first rapid assessment of drug abuse patterns. Similarly, a rapid assessment study of trends in and patterns of drug abuse was being undertaken in Lebanon with the support of UNDCP.

2. Elimination of illicit crops

22. In Lebanon, UNDCP successfully completed the second phase of its programme in the Bekaa Valley, and undertook evaluations and technical assessments to prepare for a third phase aimed at sustaining the successful eradication of illicit opium cultivation in cooperation with interested donors and partner agencies.

3. Suppression of illicit trafficking

23. A multisectoral drug control programme of assistance to Lebanon was initiated in 1999, beginning with the provision of equipment and training to Lebanese law enforcement agencies. In the areas under Palestinian jurisdiction, UNDCP has supported the upgrading of the Anti-Narcotics Administration through the provision of a laboratory and equipment for use in drug searches, and through the training of 150 law enforcement officers. In Israel, UNCDP is assisting the authorities in the establishment of a comprehensive anti-money-laundering framework.

C. Central and eastern Europe

24. UNDCP cooperation with the Russian Federation was enhanced following direct consultations between the Executive Director of UNDCP and the competent Russian authorities in Moscow in September 1999. A UNDCP regional office, opened in Moscow in July 1999, will provide direct support in the implementation of a comprehensive cooperation programme.

1. Prevention and reduction of drug abuse

25. In the Baltic countries, a new subregional school-based programme for the prevention of drug abuse was launched in November to support the Governments of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania in educational programmes for the prevention of drug abuse. The objective is to reduce the prevalence of drug addiction among youth in the Baltic countries by raising awareness among school children about the prevention of drug abuse and by promoting healthy lifestyles.

26. Over 500 health professionals in five countries of central Europe have been trained in modern techniques and methodologies for the treatment of drug addiction under a UNDCP project implemented by the Italian non-governmental organization *Associazione Casa Famiglia Rosetta*. The project contributed to establishing a sustainable national training capacity and a professional network connected to international sources of expertise.

2. Suppression of illicit trafficking

27. The drug law enforcement programme for Bulgaria, Romania, and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, undertaken jointly by UNDCP and the European Union, through the programme Poland Hungary Aid for the Reconstruction of the Economy (PHARE), provided advanced training in a variety of drug law enforcement skills to over 250 police and customs officers. Drug-scenting dogs have also been supplied and trained. Significant seizures of heroin, cocaine and cannabis were made as a direct result of the activities of the joint programme. The positive impact will be felt in 2000, as

further training and sophisticated systems of drug detection and intelligence analysis are provided.

28. A high-level meeting of police experts from Belgium, Italy, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Drug Enforcement Administration of the United States, the European Police Office (Europol) and the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol), together with policy makers from the Ministries of the Interior of eight central European countries, held in Bulgaria in September 1999, requested UNDCP to take the lead in the formulation of a technical cooperation programme for countries of central and eastern Europe, focusing on the establishment of advanced capacities and structures for criminal intelligence analysis in support of investigations of serious drug offences.

29. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, two UNDCP drug law enforcement projects were successfully completed. They assisted in the creation of well-trained and -equipped anti-narcotics units in both entities. During the second half of 1999, newly trained units conducted several operations, resulting in seizures of heroin and amphetamines and the dismantling of international drug-trafficking groups.

30. The Russian Federation was adversely affected by the trafficking of illicit drugs from Afghanistan, either to destinations within its territory or in transit to western Europe. A major challenge was the strengthening of the borders of the Commonwealth of Independent States, particularly between the Russian Federation and Kazakhstan, and of the drug control capacities of troops of the Russian Border Guard on the border between Afghanistan and Tajikistan. In response to requests of the Governments of the region, UNDCP prepared a programme to support the drug interdiction efforts of the Russian Border Guard on the Afghan-Tajik border, and thereby stem the increasing flow of drugs from Afghanistan.

D. South Asia

31. UNDCP co-organized a regional technical workshop, held in New Delhi in June 1999, on the prevention of HIV/AIDS among drug abusers. A comprehensive report published by UNDCP on the pattern and extent of drug abuse in south Asia for use by policy makers and practitioners in demand reduction was strongly endorsed by the media, academics and drug control professionals. Technical reports on precursor control were published, and a regional report on illicit traffic will be published in 2000.

32. UNDCP, in collaboration with the International Labour Organization (ILO), provided support to the authorities in India in launching a large-scale intervention aimed at reducing and preventing drug abuse among the general population, high-risk groups and drug addicts on a nationwide scale. During 1999, the capacity of 18 non-governmental organizations in 10 cities was strengthened to enable them to undertake a wide range of demand reduction services, including vocational rehabilitation and social reintegration. A total of 286 persons from non-governmental organizations were trained to use their knowledge and expertise in improving services for 25,000 recovering drug abusers and their families. A notable development was the initiation of prevention programmes by 12 major enterprises in collaboration with non-governmental organizations. About 442 managers, supervisors, workers' representatives and personnel from non-governmental organizations were trained in various aspects of workplace prevention of drug and alcohol abuse. Preparations for an all-India drug abuse survey were finalized.

33. In Bangladesh and Nepal, the UNDCP technical assistance programme covering law enforcement, preventive education, treatment and rehabilitation was to be completed at the end of 1999. A new programme of assistance to Nepal covering demand and supply reduction and strengthening institutional capacity was finalized. Similarly, a programme for Bangladesh, with emphasis on law enforcement and demand reduction, was developed. In Sri Lanka, activities to strengthen the collection of data on drug abuse, prevention, treatment and rehabilitation programmes were initiated in the second half of 1999.

Suppression of illicit trafficking

34. UNDCP was developing a programme to strengthen cross-border cooperation in drug control between Bangladesh, India and Myanmar, with the focus on increasing coordination between the different law enforcement agencies. The ongoing UNDCP regional programme for precursor control in south Asia provided assistance to Governments in preventing the diversion of precursors to illicit traffic. Policies and legislation as well as mechanisms and procedures for the control of precursors were developed and introduced at the national level. In 1999, increased seizures of precursor chemicals were directly attributed to UNDCP intervention.

E. East Asia and the Pacific

35. UNDCP supported the countries of east Asia in their drug control efforts through the subregional action plan covering Cambodia, China, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam, the six signatories to the memorandum of understanding signed in 1993. At a meeting of ministers from the six States held in May 1999, the subregional action plan was updated and adjusted to take into account the current situation with regard to drug abuse, production and trafficking, on the one hand, and evolving national and regional drug control policies, on the other. The programme pursued under the subregional action plan was expanded through the launching of new initiatives to consolidate and expand cross-border cooperation and to address, at the regional level, the growing problems posed by amphetamine-type stimulants, with the involvement of other States members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, such as the Philippines. Governments in the region benefited from UNDCP assistance in enacting and implementing drug control legislation in line with the international drug control treaties.

36. UNDCP assisted the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Viet Nam and Governments of the South Pacific countries in the adoption of national drug control plans. UNDCP conducted a training workshop in Fiji on master plans for selected Pacific countries, in close collaboration with the South Pacific Forum, to increase the understanding of the drug problem in the region and assist the Governments concerned in developing national drug control plans and strategies. UNDCP also assisted the Government of Viet Nam in the preparation of a project aimed at increasing its capacity to formulate and implement drug control policies within the framework of an updated national master plan for the period 2000-2005.

1. Prevention and reduction of drug abuse

37. In 1999, the subregional programme to develop community, national and subregional capabilities to reduce drug abuse and deal with related social problems among selected highland ethnic minority groups reached the final stage of implementation. Through community-based treatment and rehabilitation activities, as well as awareness-raising and other village-based activities, the overall socio-economic situation in targeted villages was improved and measurable reductions in the relapse rate in the 17 pilot sites in the five countries concerned were attained. Other benefits included increased income and food security and improved social services such as clean water and health care. In 1999, UNDCP started another subregional programme aimed at improving the capacity of governmental and non-governmental institutions to identify and deal with emerging drug abuse problems among high-risk groups. Programme activities in 1999 included a joint intercountry training seminar on the assessment of high-risk groups for 50 participants from Cambodia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar and Viet Nam and a seminar on the development of a drug abuse assessment methodology for use in schools for 20 participants from drug control coordinating agencies and schools.

38. In addition to the projects carried out under the subregional action plan, covering a wider region including south Asia, a regional training programme on rehabilitation from addiction and prevention in the workplace was developed in cooperation with ILO. UNDCP collaborated with the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) by integrating prevention of drug abuse, treatment and rehabilitation into a larger ESCAP-supported project against sexual abuse and exploitation of children and youth in the greater Mekong subregion.

39. In the Lao People's Democratic Republic, a national project was launched to activate the Drug Demand Reduction Resource Centre as a focal point for coordinating and providing nationwide information and training on all subjects and work related to demand reduction. A demand reduction strategy to counteract the effects of opium production in the north of the Lao People's Democratic Republic was integrated into the six-year programme. In Viet Nam, the demand reduction projects under the country programme were put into full operation. An analysis of the drug abuse situation as well as training for community-based treatment and rehabilitation were initiated, surveys of seven project sites were conducted to develop prevention activities among high-risk groups. The development of a curriculum for school-based preventive education was also initiated. In Myanmar, activities to reduce drug abuse and the related risk of HIV infection were initiated in Kachin State, using a community-based approach targeting high-risk groups. Governmental and non-governmental organizations working in treatment services received UNDCP support to extend their areas of operation. Training and training materials, including documents, videos and posters, were provided to groups and agencies involved in grass-roots teaching on the dangers of drug abuse and HIV/AIDS.

40. In the region of the Pacific, UNDCP supported Papua New Guinea in undertaking a drug abuse rapid assessment survey.

2. Elimination of illicit crops

41. Significant progress was made in the elaboration and implementation of alternative development programmes in the three opium-producing countries of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar and Viet Nam.

42. UNDCP launched new alternative development projects targeted at priority areas in the provinces of Bokeo, Houa Phan, Oudomsai and Xien Khouang, in close cooperation with international financial institutions and agencies such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Bank, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the Asian Development Bank. The Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic expressed its commitment to eliminating illicit opium poppy cultivation and launched a six-year programme to achieve that goal. Following the agreement reached in May 1999 between the President of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Executive Director of UNDCP, UNDCP assisted the Lao National Commission for Drug Control and Supervision in developing a comprehensive and balanced programme, combining alternative development, community-based drug abuse control and law enforcement, with a total estimated budget of $80 million, including a $20 million government contribution in soft loans. The six-year programme will target about 15 priority districts in 8 northern provinces.

43. In Viet Nam, UNDCP supported the first phase of the Ky Son pilot project in alternative development in the province of Nghe An bordering the Lao People's Democratic Republic, covering 202,500 hectares with a population of 38,000. The project is designed to serve as a model and to be replicated in, and adapted to, other poppy cultivation areas. Strict government enforcement of the ban on poppy cultivation has successfully reduced poppy cultivation in the project area by more than 90 per cent. Furthermore, the village-based initiatives and activities under the project have resulted in improved socio-economic conditions and in the introduction of various alternative income-generating activities of benefit to villagers. To ensure the sustainability of the alternative development activities and to replicate them in other areas, a second phase of the project was formulated during 1999, in line with the positive recommendations of the evaluation of the first phase of the project.

44. In Myanmar, the first phase of the five-year alternative development programme in the southern Wa region was nearing completion at the end of 1999. The programme is targeting a major opium-producing area of the Wa region near the border with China, covering approximately 200,000 hectares and involving about 260 villages and 6,250 households, with the objective of reducing illicit opium cultivation by 80 per cent over the project period and of eventually eliminating the opium-based economy. A key component of the programme is to develop a system to assess the extent of illicit opium cultivation in the Wa region and to ensure monitoring of the progress achieved. In 1999, ground and aerial surveys for opium poppy cultivation provided information on the extent of such cultivation, on land use and on socio-economic conditions. UNDCP also provided support to local community-initiated programmes to eradicate opium in the northern Kokang and Wa regions. The objectives of the programmes included increasing the areas under irrigation, introducing high-yielding rice varieties and improving access to roads.

3. Law enforcement

45. UNDCP assisted the six States signatory to the memorandum of understanding in the implementation of the four ongoing subregional law enforcement projects under the subregional action plan covering precursor control, law enforcement training, gathering and exchange of information and development of operational procedures. The precursor control programme provided training for regulatory and law enforcement agencies, involving approximately 1,500 law enforcement officers in the six countries concerned. The programme has also provided training workshops on methods of diversion and measures to prevent diversion for participants from chemical industries and government agencies. Such workshops have led to agreements on cooperative action between industry and the authorities. UNDCP has assisted in the establishment of a database system for precursors in seven cities in the subregion, including, in the case of China, a national database in Beijing and provincial systems in Chengdu and Sichuan. UNDCP has produced field test kits and handbooks. A major impact has been made by raising the awareness and understanding of chemical industries of the need to implement appropriate precursor control strategies in cooperation with the competent authorities.

46. Under the law enforcement training component, training workshops on national drug law enforcement, involving multi-media training methods, have been conducted in Cambodia, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam.

Training packages in compact disc/read-only memory (CD-ROM) format, covering topics such as risk assessment, profiling and selection at border crossings and inland checkpoints, risk management for managers and supervisors and related law enforcement issues, have been completed. They were being tested and undergoing quality controls at eight separate pilot locations in Thailand prior to implementation of the training programmes in the other five countries concerned in 2000.

47. UNDCP assisted in the launching of two subregional law enforcement programmes designed to strengthen judicial and prosecutorial capacity and to enhance regional cooperation in cross-border law enforcement.

48. During 1999, UNDCP completed two subregional law enforcement projects to strengthen cross-border cooperation along the borders between Myanmar and China, in particular Yunnan Province of China. The projects enhanced the interdiction and seizure capacity of law enforcement agencies and contributed to a significant increase in drug seizures and related arrests in the border regions of China. A new initiative was started in 1999 to further reinforce the operational effectiveness of law enforcement agencies across and along the borders of the States signatory to the memorandum of understanding, on the basis of experience gained from the earlier projects.

49. UNDCP continued to ass... the Governments of the Lao People's Democratic Republic ... d Viet Nam through programmes to strengthen their law enforcement capacity, in particular border controls, through training, the provision of equipment and the exchange of information between the countries concerned. In Viet Nam, drug seizures increased significantly following the establishment of interdiction task forces in project areas and the provision of training in basic drug investigation techniques.

F. West and central Asia

50. Favourable weather combined with a large increase in the area under cultivation led to the production of 4,600 tons of raw opium, the highest level ever recorded in Afghanistan and a 70 per cent increase over the 1998 harvest. Afghanistan currently accounts for more than 75 per cent of world illicit opium production. While drawing the attention of the international community to the seriousness of the problem, UNDCP maintained a dialogue with the Taliban authorities, urging them to take steps to deal with the alarming situation and to pursue a more effective drug control policy.

51. The UNDCP opium poppy survey revealed that there was no increase in illicit cultivation in the four target districts of Nangarhar and Qandahar provinces covered by the UNDCP alternative development pilot project. UNDCP elaborated a new integrated drug control programme for Afghanistan, incorporating ongoing pilot projects in alternative development and demand reduction. UNDCP was actively involved in the United Nations Strategic Framework for Afghanistan and participated in the Afghanistan Support Group, to ensure that the interplay between the illicit production of opium and development would be duly taken into account. Methodologies will be developed and expert advice will be provided to other agencies giving assistance to Afghanistan, in order to integrate drug control objectives into their respective programmes.

52. UNDCP continued its efforts to assist countries of the region in mounting a collective response to the threat posed by illicit drugs from Afghanistan. It developed a programme of assistance to support countries bordering Afghanistan, establishing a security belt around that country to contain the flow of opiates to other countries.

53. The second meeting under the memorandum of understanding on subregional drug control cooperation in central Asia, signed by the Russian Federation, the central Asian States, UNDCP and the Aga Khan Development Network, was held in Kyrgyzstan in October 1999. The agreement has provided an essential framework for regional cooperation. In the context of the regional cooperation programme, UNDCP assisted Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan in countering illicit drug trafficking from Afghanistan, and two new projects aimed at strengthening border controls in Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan have been formulated with the strategic objective of creating a security belt around Afghanistan. In 1999, UNDCP initiated, for the central Asian States, a regional programme for the control of precursors, to prevent the flow of precursors to Afghanistan for the production of heroin.

54. Following the agreement reached by the President of Tajikistan and the Executive Director of UNDCP, assistance was provided to the newly established Drug Control Agency of Tajikistan. The establishment of an effective agency with a credible interdiction capacity will strengthen efforts to counter the illicit traffic in heroin along the 600-kilometre-long border between Afghanistan and Tajikistan. At the request of the President of Kazakhstan, a

comprehensive strategy for drug control and crime prevention was drawn up with the assistance of UNDCP and the Centre for International Crime Prevention of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention of the Secretariat, and submitted for approval to the Government.

55. An international conference, organized by the Government of Kazakhstan and sponsored by the Government of Austria, UNDCP and the Aga Khan Foundation, was held in Almaty in October 1999 to consider measures to address the escalating drug problem in central Asia. It was attended by representatives from Austria, the Russian Federation, the five States of central Asia, UNDCP and the Aga Khan Foundation. A training workshop for judges was also held in Almaty in October 1999 to strengthen the ability of Governments to prosecute drug-trafficking offences.

56. Within the framework of the memorandum of understanding signed between UNDCP and the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO), UNDCP launched a programme aimed at coordinating drug control activities between the member States of ECO, including Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. UNDCP will also facilitate the implementation of the ECO plan of action on drug control.

57. In the Caucasus region, a memorandum of understanding on cooperation in drug control and activities against money-laundering was signed in June 1999 by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Armenia, Georgia and the Islamic Republic of Iran and by the Executive Director of UNDCP. The agreement provides a political framework for preparing a joint response to the drug problem, particularly in combating illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors, as well as in drug demand reduction and activities against money-laundering.

58. A high-level UNDCP appraisal mission to Turkey, conducted from 31 October to 7 November 1999, assessed the drug control situation in the country with a view to initiating the preparation of a new drug control programme. The main recommendations of the mission included the opening of a UNDCP regional office in Turkey, the establishment of an international law enforcement academy in Ankara in cooperation with the Government of Turkey and the development of a national anti-drugs strategy. It was also proposed that further in-depth assessments should be undertaken to determine specific needs for assistance, for example, in developing customs capacities, in enhancing border controls, in the provision of equipment and in the control of precursors.

59. In 1999, UNDCP opened an office in the Islamic Republic of Iran. A comprehensive drug control programme was signed by the Executive Director of UNDCP in June 1999, involving UNDCP support in supply and demand reduction, in community mobilization for demand reduction, and in the development of legislation. A new law enforcement project was launched to stem the flow into the country of narcotic drugs destined mainly for the markets of western Europe. UNDCP support will also focus on strengthening the operational capability of the drug control authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran along the borders of their country with Afghanistan and Pakistan.

60. In Pakistan, as a result of government-led poppy eradication efforts in the Dir district of the North-West Frontier Province in 1999, the drug control objective of the second phase of the UNDCP Dir district development project was achieved one year prior to the target date. Illicit poppy cultivation has been almost eliminated. A new law enforcement programme for Pakistan was launched in July 1999 to follow up the previous regional law enforcement project that had focused on strengthening cooperation between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan. The new programme will strengthen the capacities of national law enforcement agencies, promote cooperation between the two countries and extend cooperation with the States of the Persian Gulf.

61. During 1999, the States of central Asia and eastern Europe have been seriously affected by an increase in HIV infections, with injecting drug use identified by UNAIDS and the World Health Organization (WHO) as the leading cause of the increase. UNDCP, in conjunction with UNAIDS, launched four new drug abuse prevention programmes in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, to complement the ongoing project in Kazakhstan. The four Governments concerned will be assisted in policy development and in planning and undertaking activities to reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS through drug abuse prevention programmes.

G. Latin America and the Caribbean

62. During 1999, UNDCP assistance focused on the implementation, in Bolivia, Colombia and Peru, of the three business plans aimed at the elimination of illicit drug

crops through alternative development. Drawn up jointly by UNDCP and the respective Governments in late 1998, the plans respond to the commitment made at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly to eliminate or significantly reduce the illicit cultivation of coca, cannabis and opium poppy by the year 2008. The business plans, covering the period 1998-2003, comprise 18 projects, of which 12 were initiated in 1999.

63. UNDCP supported the implementation of the Barbados Plan of Action for Drug Control Coordination and Cooperation in the Caribbean by functioning as a source of information and technical assistance, and continued to mobilize civil society for efforts in the field of demand reduction. A memorandum of understanding was signed with the Caribbean Development Bank, to support drug control initiatives in the region. Efforts to build alliances with civil society are expanding, and a major media event was launched in 1999 to introduce the "Cricketers against Drugs" initiative, involving teams from the region and beyond, with the full backing of well-known athletes. UNDCP provided support to the Caribbean drug control coordination mechanism, an essential tool for the implementation of the Barbados Plan of Action.

64. Law enforcement agencies were upgraded throughout the region. Bolivia, Brazil and Colombia received specialized support in precursor control. A major law enforcement programme was started in Brazil to modernize the training of federal and state police and establish a national information system concerned with public security.

65. With few exceptions, drug control action in the region of Latin America and the Caribbean is coordinated at the national level by drug control commissions encompassing relevant government entities responsible for health, education, law enforcement and development issues. The principal objective of UNDCP has been to upgrade their effectiveness as a framework for elaborating drug control policies and to enhance their managerial, advocacy and fund-raising capacity. In that regard, in Bolivia, UNDCP assisted the National Drug Control Council in the preparation of technical documents for the annual meeting of the Paris Consultative Group, held in June 1999, which for the first time featured drug control as a national priority.

66. In Bolivia, Colombia and Ecuador, UNDCP initiated projects to strengthen efforts by the national drug councils to coordinate and implement national drug control policies. In Colombia, the focus was on decentralization of the national drug control master plan.

67. In Peru, UNDCP supported the implementation of a balanced programme approach focusing not only on the elimination of illicit crops, but also on the prevention and reduction of drug abuse, as well as the strengthening of the national drug control council. UNDCP continued to assist the Comisión de la Lucha contra el Consumo de Drogas (CONTRADROGAS), confirming its role as the entity responsible for coordinating the implementation of national drug control policies, in particular with regard to alternative development and drug abuse prevention. It assisted CONTRADROGAS in the preparation and organization of a meeting in Paris in January 2000 to follow up a meeting on alternative development and drug demand reduction held in Brussels in 1998 by a consultative group of donors. A major event in late 1999 was a national workshop, organized jointly by UNDCP and CONTRADROGAS, on the multisectoral integration of drug abuse prevention activities, with the participation of 200 persons from 150 non-governmental organizations involved in drug abuse prevention.

68. In Ecuador, a national strategy to counter the drug problem, covering drug abuse prevention, treatment and rehabilitation, money-laundering, legal reform and law enforcement, was approved in April 1999. The five-year strategy (1999-2003) is costed at $52 million, of which 20 per cent will be contributed by the Government of Ecuador and 40 per cent is expected to be raised through the international community. UNDCP will, as a matter of priority, support the efforts of the Drug Council of Ecuador in law enforcement and the administration of justice.

69. In Brazil, UNDCP supported the newly established National Anti-Drug Secretariat (SENAD) in drawing up sectoral plans and the national drug control master plan, and in the preparation of two integrated programmes for demand reduction and control measures. It also provided assistance to SENAD in producing a national family guide on drug abuse prevention, and to the Council for the Control of Financial Activities in promoting the adoption of money-laundering legislation.

1. Prevention and reduction of drug abuse

70. In Peru, UNDCP continued to support school-based prevention under the integrated drug abuse prevention programme in primary education. Accordingly, 362 teachers from Arequipa, Chiclayo, Cusco, Huancayo, Lima and Tarapoto were trained in prevention, and 230 schools attended by 150,000 pupils reaped the benefits of their training. The first drug abuse survey, involving

59 primary schools in 17 cities, was carried out. A second report on drug abuse among adolescents is being completed for publication. The findings of the survey and the report will play a key role in fine-tuning educational material and prevention programmes to be used in the schools. UNDCP is also assisting non-governmental organizations and municipalities in implementing drug abuse prevention activities targeting some 1,300 children and adolescents at risk in 11 marginal urban areas of Lima.

71. In Bolivia, UNDCP initiated a school-based preventive education programme aimed at training teachers and parents' associations in drug abuse prevention and healthy lifestyles, involving the participation of 24,500 students in 450 schools, 950 teachers and 100 pedagogic assistants, as well as 350 parents' associations. A joint project of UNDCP and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) supported the establishment of 143 municipal offices of ombudsmen responsible for protecting the rights of children, providing services to approximately 1.5 million children and adolescents. Under the joint project, the offices are assisted in their work to support the rights of children and in providing counselling on matters relating to drug abuse.

72. In Colombia, UNDCP completed four programmes aimed at the prevention of drug abuse. UNDCP assisted municipalities and non-governmental organizations in major Colombian cities in setting up 23 youth houses offering educational and cultural activities, as well as referral services, for a total of 55,000 youths at risk of drug abuse. Community-based family counsellors in marginal city areas received training in drug abuse prevention, in particular through the use of community-based organizations promoting healthy lifestyles. Over 100 prison staff members were trained and primary prevention modules were established in 19 Colombian prisons, reaching 6,000 inmates; and epidemiological surveillance systems were established in 11 prisons and in six cities. Other achievements consisted in the collection of data on drug abuse; providing software to 16 health institutions, including training; and setting up committees for the prevention of drug abuse in six cities, including the formulation of operational plans and communication strategies.

73. In Brazil, the first phase of the UNDCP drug abuse prevention programme, with emphasis on HIV/AIDS, was completed in 1999. Over 67 governmental and non-governmental institutions active in the health sector were involved in producing relevant baseline data, in providing training to health officials and community workers, and in strengthening treatment and rehabilitation capacities. The project benefited 50,000 children, adolescents, prison inmates, sex workers and drug users. With regard to treatment, 9,000 drug users, including injecting drug users, and their family members were reached. Given the dimensions of the problem of HIV/AIDS in Brazil and its relationship with intravenous drug abuse, a second phase of the programme was prepared with UNDCP support, as part of a Brazilian national programme, with financing by the World Bank, for the control and prevention of the AIDS epidemic. The second phase, involving an estimated cost of $33 million, will be financed mostly by the Government of Brazil ($30.5 million) under a cost-sharing scheme. It was initiated in 1999 and covers all states of Brazil. By the end of 1999, 150 agreements had been signed with non-governmental organizations, health and research institutions and treatment centres that will carry out a variety of activities in the field of prevention, treatment, research, information and advocacy relating to the prevention of HIV/AIDS. Through another programme, UNDCP assisted in the establishment of a centre for information and training in drug abuse prevention at the workplace. The centre will collect and provide information and educational material based on lessons learned in the field of drug abuse prevention, for example, at a recently concluded project on workplace issues conducted jointly by UNDCP and the Social Service of Industry (SESI) (Brazilian employers' federation) in the south of Brazil. The centre provides material on drug abuse prevention in the Portuguese and Spanish languages to other States members of the Common Market of the Southern Cone, and in particular to non-governmental organizations in Argentina and Uruguay that have already signed agreements with SESI.

74. At the subregional level, UNDCP was instrumental in promoting common methods and standards for epidemiological surveillance under a project based on the memorandum of understanding on subregional drug control cooperation signed by Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Peru, Uruguay and UNDCP. As a result, the five countries have established drug abuse information systems that allow cross-country comparisons of prevalence, incidence and trends. The system incorporates the standards adopted for the region by CICAD. UNDCP also provided support for nationwide household surveys on drug abuse in each of the participating countries, completed during 1999. A second phase of the project has been drawn up by the national authorities. It involves a second household survey to assess trends and information relating to specific population

groups in line with the priorities of each participating country.

2. Elimination of illicit crops

75. The business plans developed with UNDCP assistance for Bolivia, Colombia and Peru target the elimination of illicit drug crops through alternative development. The three plans encompass all UNDCP work in alternative development in the region. The plan for Bolivia comprises three projects worth $64 million; the plan for Colombia is made up of seven projects amounting to $60 million; and the plan for Peru entails eight projects totalling $46 million. About $31 million were raised for the business plans, which enabled 12 of the 18 projects to be initiated. Fund-raising efforts are under way to secure the remaining $139 million required for full execution of the business plans by the year 2003. As a result of the combined impact of all UNDCP projects, some 13,800 farm families, or 69,000 people, benefited from technical assistance through rural infrastructure and social services designed to create sustainable economic opportunities to earn a legal income, thereby reducing their dependence on income from illicit crops.

76. Under the business plan for Peru, three new projects were initiated in 1999 to cover the major coca-growing areas in the Apurímac valley, the Lower Huallaga, the Pichis-Palcazú valleys (known as the Selva Central), Aguaytia and the Inambari and Tambopata valleys. Those projects build on experiences and lessons learned from ongoing activities in the Apurímac valley, where the positive results achieved during the strategic orientation phase are being expanded during the current consolidation phase focusing on the needs of 3,500 families (17,500 people). Improvements were introduced in growing traditional crops, such as coffee and cacao, and product quality was upgraded. Business-oriented management practices were applied in agro-industrial enterprises, including the extraction of palm oil and palm-heart. In the Selva Central, UNDCP has started to provide assistance to improve cattle-breeding. The construction and equipment of two palm-oil plants in two new project areas and the rehabilitation of rural infrastructure, in particular feeder roads to markets, were initiated. For the first time, the Government of Peru contributed $0.6 million to UNDCP projects under cost-sharing arrangements, a direct result of debt-swaps negotiated after the conference of donors held in Brusssels in 1998. The cost-sharing contribution is being used to provide technical assistance for legal crops in the coca-growing areas of the Monzón valley in the Upper Huallaga and for the palm-heart plant in Santa Lucía. Gender mainstreaming forms an integral part of the project design. Another project under the business plan, involving the monitoring of illicit crops, is fully operational, and detailed maps of 11 coca-growing areas, based on the combined interpretation of air photographs, satellite images and ground surveys, is being prepared. Aerial surveys have been concluded for six coca-growing areas. Formulation of the remaining two projects under the business plan in Palmapampa-Santa Rosa and in the Tingo Maria area is being finalized, and implementation is expected to begin in 2000.

77. In Bolivia, UNDCP drew up, for the period 1998-2002, a new country programme in support of the business plan for alternative development known as the "Dignity Plan", and developed 12 project proposals within the framework of the priorities established in the country programme and the business plan. Under the business plan for Bolivia, the Chapare agroforestry programme was enlarged to promote alternative development activities in the Yungas, the transitional areas, covering 2,500 hectares, for illicit coca production. The current agroforestry programme covers more than 750 farm families (3,750 people) and focuses on products such as timber, palm-heart, oranges, passion fruit, rubber, bananas and honey. Environmentally sound and sustainable agroforestry management plans and practices were introduced through the project training programme targeting 3,500 farmers, agricultural workers, technicians, students and specialized staff from non-governmental organizations. The programme established diversified agroforestry systems on over 500 hectares of land for training and research. Further, eight forestry management plans were developed and introduced in support of new environmental protection laws in Bolivia. It will also assist in meeting ecological certification requirements for the export of wood and other products to several countries of the European Union. An external project evaluation carried out in June 1999 confirmed the successful implementation of the project and the eradication of 1,591 hectares of coca. Under the business plan, vocational training will be provided to 7,200 young people in the Chapare region, and the establishment of microenterprises, both in agriculture and in the non-agricultural sector, will be supported. Under another initiative, which began in September 1999, assistance will be provided to the Government of Bolivia in setting up an integrated national planning, management and monitoring system to enable better coordination of

domestic and external resources for alternative development.

78. In Colombia, UNDCP continued to assist the office of the National Alternative Development Plan (PLANTE), at the central, regional and municipal level, in the formulation of programmes for seven regions earmarked for alternative development, to ensure that they are integrated into the regional and municipal development plans. Despite the prevailing violence in project areas covered by PLANTE, UNDCP continued to support the agricultural services provided to 2,335 farm families in the departments of Bolivar, Caqueta, Cauca, Guaviare, Meta, Nariño and Putumayo. Another initiative, entitled "Alternative development for Meta-Caqueta", started in the second half of 1999 and provided assistance to farmers in the cultivation of legal crops and in cattle-breeding. By the end of 1999, the project had identified 350 families to participate in cattle improvement schemes and 50 families for banana production. Revolving funds have been established for those two activities, which are managed by the respective producer associations. Training has been provided and an agreement signed with a private dairy company for the sale of milk. Two rural roads have been rehabilitated and one school has been repaired with project assistance.

79. Under the business plan, UNDCP assisted Colombia in the establishment of a national system for monitoring illicit drugs and providing information on the extent of illicit cultivation of narcotic crops, on eradication efforts, and on progress in alternative development. The UNDCP contribution will support the continuation of the Colombian pilot phase of a satellite survey in Guaviare and parts of the regions of Vaupes and Vichada. The initiative will be integrated into a future land-use mapping project that will form part of the global monitoring of illicit drug crops, under UNDCP leadership, in line with recommendations made by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session.

3. Law enforcement

80. UNDCP provided support to law enforcement agencies, in particular the police, customs and judiciary and forensic laboratories, in Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean region. In Bolivia, precursor seizures have increased. UNDCP trained over 500 personnel from law enforcement agencies and enterprises in the private sector to detect and report the diversion of precursors. The national database on precursor chemicals was updated and currently includes 3,000 companies. The results obtained will be consolidated and expanded in a subsequent phase, aimed at establishing an integrated information system for controlled substances throughout Bolivia, including the setting-up of five new substance control branches. An institutional analysis has highlighted the problems and the potential of institutions involved in law enforcement and precursor control.

81. In Brazil, although the adverse financial situation has delayed implementation of the law enforcement programme, positive results have been achieved. The curricula and teaching aids for the training of the federal and state police forces were revised. Four regional courses on precursor control, focusing in particular on the use, misuse and diversion of precursor chemicals, were provided to hundreds of Brazilian law enforcement agents. With regard to the updating of the curricula of the police academy, support was provided for the exchange of training experience with counterparts in Europe and North America.

82. In Colombia, under the UNDCP project entitled "Public Prosecutor Forensic Laboratory", drug and precursor kits were produced for 5,000 police officials, judges, prosecutors and other personnel taking part in the programme of training in the use of standard methods of drug and precursor analysis. As part of the programme, training will be provided to Ecuadorian law enforcement officers. However, in view of the growing problem of drug-trafficking faced by Ecuador, UNDCP has formulated an integrated training programme in law enforcement and the administration of justice, to be initiated when funding becomes available.

III. Thematic and other activities

A. Treaty adherence and follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly

83. During 1999, Azerbaijan and the United Republic of Tanzania became parties to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[2] bringing the number of parties to that Convention to 168. Azerbaijan and Liechtenstein became parties to the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,[3] bringing the number of parties to that Convention to 160. Andorra, Indonesia, New Zealand, the Republic of Korea and South Africa became parties to the United Nations Convention

against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[4] bringing the number of parties to that Convention to 153.

84. Treaty compliance remained central to the strategy pursued by UNDCP, which accordingly gave priority to assisting Member States in applying the provisions of the international drug control treaties. Following the twentieth special session of the General Assembly devoted to countering the world drug problem together, UNDCP enhanced its programme of assistance to Governments in their efforts to become parties to the international drug control treaties, in particular the 1988 Convention, and to implement the provisions thereof. Assistance was delivered through direct legal consultations or the provision of model drug control laws and regulations and the training of prosecutors, judges and other personnel in the justice system whose knowledge of drug issues and understanding of the law is essential for successful implementation. Emphasis was also placed on supporting the efforts of Governments to promote judicial cooperation through the exchange of information, between their judicial and law enforcement authorities, on their laws, practices and procedures. UNDCP collected and published the list of competent authorities designated under articles 7 (on mutual legal assistance) and 17 (on illicit traffic by sea), and solicited information, for publication, on the competent authorities designated to respond to extradition requests. UNDCP is establishing a database of national drug control legislation that will make the laws more accessible for the purposes of information exchange and research. With regard to the implementation of article 17, UNDCP completed the maritime drug law enforcement training guide, forwarding copies to member States and providing copies on request for special training purposes. As an additional part of the pilot project on maritime drug law enforcement training and model legislation, UNDCP convened a meeting of experts in Vienna from 21 to 23 September 1999. The meeting resulted in the identification of legal and procedural issues to be covered in guidelines for competent national authorities.

85. Improved judicial and law enforcement cooperation is essential to cross-border operations, particularly between States along trafficking routes. In 1999, UNDCP organized regional and national seminars to improve direct contacts between judicial and law enforcement authorities and facilitate the exchange of information. During 1999, initiatives were taken in Latin America, Central America, south-east Asia and southern and eastern Africa. In March 1999, UNDCP conducted, in Tehran, the first legal workshop for senior justice personnel from the States members of ECO. That was followed by a legal training workshop, held in Qatar in November 1999, for States of the region of the Persian Gulf and for States members of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf (GCC).

86. There is increasing concern among judicial authorities in many countries about the perceived lack of impact of the justice system on the drug problem and drug-related crime, particularly in dealing with drug abusers. In December 1999, UNDCP convened a meeting of an expert group, including highly experienced professionals, from different legal systems, dealing with court-directed programmes providing therapeutic alternatives for substance-dependent offenders. UNDCP will further explore that issue with a view to establishing a solid basis for providing assistance to Governments.

87. UNDCP served as the substantive secretariat to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in its capacity as the governing body of UNDCP, a treaty organ and functional commission of the Economic and Social Council. UNDCP also cooperated with the secretariats of the Council and the General Assembly in addressing the drug issue.

88. UNDP assisted the Commission in initiating, at its forty-second session, a process whereby all States will report biennially to the Commission on their efforts to meet the goals and targets for the years 2003 and 2008, agreed upon at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, and the Commission will analyse those reports in order to strengthen cooperation in combating the world drug problem. At its reconvened forty-second session, the Commission adopted resolution 42/11, entitled "Guidelines for reporting on the follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly", and a unified questionnaire for reporting on the action plans and measures adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session. The Executive Director will present to the Commission, at its forty-fourth session in 2001, the first biennial report prepared pursuant to resolution 42/11.

B. Support to the International Narcotics Control Board

89. UNDCP served as the substantive secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board and assisted the Board in discharging its functions, which involve monitoring the international drug control system in close cooperation with Governments. The substantive work of the Board was further supported by the field offices and the technical assistance programmes of UNDCP. Tight physical and electronic security mechanisms were provided to ensure controlled access to data and information provided to the Board, thereby guaranteeing the confidentiality of the information available to the Board and of its communications with Governments.

90. UNDCP provided information to the Board in the preparation and release of its annual report for 1999,[7] a major role being played by the UNDCP field offices, which assisted the Board in organizing press conferences and other promotional activities relating to its annual report. UNDCP further supported the preparation of the three technical publications by the Board, dealing, respectively, with narcotic drugs, with psychotropic substances and with precursors and chemicals frequently used in the illicit manufacture of drugs.

91. UNDCP provided financial support to the Board for a training programme to enhance the technical knowledge of drug control administrators from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, organized in cooperation with the Government of Malaysia and held in Kuala Lumpur from 22 to 26 November 1999.

92. The UNDCP precursor control projects provided technical and financial assistance to national regulatory and law enforcement authorities, enabling them to strengthen the implementation of legislation to prevent the diversion of precursor chemicals, and coordinate related activities at the national and international levels. In particular, greater emphasis was given to law enforcement and operational issues, such as the detection of smuggling or diversion of precursor chemicals, conducting investigations and sharing the information resulting from investigations. The programmes in support of precursor control currently being developed or implemented by UNDCP, in close cooperation with the Board, particularly in south-east, south-west and central Asia, have established mechanisms and procedures for the exchange of information that facilitate cooperation at the national and regional levels.

C. Research and laboratory activities

93. A double issue of the *Bulletin on Narcotics* devoted to recent developments related to cannabis[8] was published, and the collection of articles published in the *Bulletin* since 1949 was placed on the UNDCP web site. Work continued on the preparation of the second issue of the *World Drug Report*, to be released in June 2000. Through its research capacity, UNDCP promoted better understanding of the drug problem. A new initiative, entitled "Global study on illegal drug markets", undertaken jointly with the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI), with the collaboration of local research institutions, will consist in analysing 20 illegal urban markets in different regions of the world. It is expected to yield policy recommendations to assist UNDCP and Member States in pre-empting the development or containing the expansion of illicit drug markets in urban areas. Another research project was concerned with the institutional framework for drug control, in particular for demand reduction programmes, in the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and Slovenia, undertaken in collaboration with the European Centre for Social Welfare Policy and Research. Preliminary results, available in April 1999, indicated that there were contrasting approaches to, and institutional arrangements for dealing with the drug problem, prominently in the case of methamphetamine and heroin, in the countries concerned. The research will lead to policy recommendations to the Governments.

94. UNDCP continued its programme to improve the performance of national drug-testing laboratories in providing accurate results to support law enforcement, judicial and health authorities. In 1999, it assisted 21 drug-testing laboratories in 14 countries and organized training courses to improve the skills of 30 drug analysts from 21 countries. UNDCP organized meetings to foster cooperation between heads of laboratories and law enforcement officials in China (Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (SAR)), Croatia, Pakistan, Sri Lanka (for States members of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation), the Baltic States, and States of Central America and central Asia. It also provided technical support to regional and national training centres in Argentina, China, Ghana, Malaysia and Trinidad and Tobago. Reference laboratories were established in Hong Kong SAR of China and Singapore. The laboratory of UNDCP produced approximately 1,000 kits for the field-testing of drugs and

precursors, and distributed them to law enforcement agencies in 14 countries.

95. UNDCP expanded its global quality assurance programme to ensure the accuracy of analytical results obtained by drug-testing laboratories. The number of laboratories participating in the programme in 1999 was more than twice the number participating when the programme was launched in 1995. To set agreed standards and harmonize analytical methods, UNDCP published a revised manual entitled *Terminology and Information on Drugs*,[7] and a new manual entitled *Recommended Methods for the Detection and Assay of Lysergide (LSD), Phencyclidine (PCP), Psilocybin and Methaqualone in Biological Specimens*.[8] A manual of recommended methods for the identification and analysis of amphetamine-type stimulants and their analogues in seized material is being finalized for publication.

96. To support the operational capacity of law enforcement authorities, work has continued on analytical methods for the profiling and characterization of seized drug materials. Such work has contributed to identifying trafficking routes, patterns of distribution and sources of drugs, thereby lending support to the gathering of tactical and strategic intelligence. A method for the characterization of methamphetamine samples has been developed, and a manual of recommended methods for the profiling of cocaine and heroin is being prepared, on the basis of consultations by experts at a meeting held in Sydney, Australia, in November 1999. As a follow-up to the meeting, UNDCP prepared guidelines on the characterization of drugs for use by national laboratories and law enforcement authorities, as well as an outline for a fellowship programme in drug profiling.

97. With regard to the Action Plan against Illicit Manufacture, Trafficking and Abuse of Amphetamine-type Stimulants and Their Precursors (resolution S-20/4 A), the UNDCP laboratory has continued its profiling work and examined samples of seized methamphetamine, and of seized and licitly manufactured ephedrine, a precursor used in the illicit manufacture of methamphetamine. New trends in the illicit manufacture of drugs have been identified and confirmed. A larger number of countries have shown interest in the potential of the work being done on drug profiling and characterization, and in the need for regional and international cooperation.

98. A new project, entitled "Operationalization of an action plan on amphetamine-type stimulants in the far east/south-east Asia region", was initiated to assist Governments in implementing the Action Plan against Illicit Manufacture, Trafficking and Abuse of Amphetamine-type Stimulants and Their Precursors. A meeting, jointly organized by UNDCP and the Government of Japan, was held in Tokyo in January 2000 to review the extent of the problem in the region, the establishment of monitoring systems and successful models for the prevention of abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants and for the treatment and rehabilitation of abusers of such substances.

99. With regard to the elimination of illicit crops, UNDCP has undertaken new technical activities, in support of efforts to monitor illicit cultivation of narcotic crops, by developing methodologies for assessing the yield of opium poppy, coca leaf and cannabis. UNDCP has also initiated research work on the development and testing of environmentally safe methods for the eradication of narcotic plants.

D. Money-laundering

100. During 1999, UNDCP, through the global programme against money-laundering, supported the Governments of Cape Verde, Croatia, the Dominican Republic, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Israel, Madagascar, South Africa and States members of GCC in strengthening their capacity to combat money-laundering. It sponsored a regional task force against money-laundering launched at a meeting of heads of States members of ECOWAS. In March 1999, an international group of experts comprising lawyers, bankers and financial investigators reviewed the updated United Nations model laws on money-laundering.

101. The United Nations Offshore Forum was launched in November 1999 in order to establish and implement minimum performance standards for the prevention of money-laundering in the sector of offshore financial services. Several jurisdictions providing offshore financial services have joined the United Nations Offshore Forum and expressed their intention to implement the standards, which are expected to be adopted at a meeting to be held in the Cayman Islands in March 2000.

E. Demand reduction

102. In its resolution 54/132, the General Assembly adopted the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction. The Action Plan identifies a series of objectives, including a description of the impact to be achieved, and calls for action at the national, regional and international level.

103. Preparations have been made to launch a global programme on assessing the magnitude of drug abuse, involving the collection of high-quality data on illicit drug demand. An advisory meeting was convened to refine the working methodology of the programme and to ensure complementarity with, and to build on, current efforts in the field. In January 2000, UNDCP convened a meeting of key regional and international partners to further define the framework for cooperation and to work towards the establishment of a set of core indicators to be used globally.

104. UNDCP has been working with UNAIDS to prevent the risk of HIV infection by preventing drug abuse and by reaching out to those who inject drugs. Programmes targeting drug abusers and HIV/AIDS have been implemented in Brazil and Viet Nam and are being initiated in the States of central Asia. In 1999, UNDCP became the seventh sponsor of UNAIDS, thus opening up new opportunities to address drug abuse, particularly drug injection, in close cooperation with other agencies. Given the importance of drug injection in the spread of HIV/AIDS, joint efforts will be undertaken by UNAIDS partners to check the spread of HIV/AIDS and drug abuse simultaneously.

105. Following the signature of a memorandum of understanding in March 1998, the Executive Directors of UNDCP and EMCDDA met during 1999 to enhance cooperation between the two organizations. The immediate priority is to improve the indicators and definitions used in the assessment of the extent of drug abuse and its consequences and to support epidemiological activities in central and eastern Europe.

F. Suppression of illicit drug trafficking

106. UNDCP provided technical law enforcement expertise and assistance, including on-site support to operational programmes in the Caribbean and central and eastern Europe and to legal advisory training workshops in central Europe and the region of the Persian Gulf. Support was also provided through the field offices of UNDCP and the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention, particularly in Africa. Increased assistance in programme formulation and implementation was also provided through technical appraisal of programme proposals, selection and recruitment of law enforcement personnel and enhanced linkage with providers of training and equipment.

107. Efforts to raise the technical and operational quality and value of meetings of subsidiary bodies of the Commission continued to bear fruit. The Ninth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA), Latin America and the Caribbean, was held in Santiago from 22 to 26 November 1999. The Meeting considered the following operational issues and adopted recommendations to improve cooperation between the drug law enforcement agencies, to be implemented at the national level: (a) Measures to combat money laundering; (b) measures to improve the interdiction efforts of law enforcement agencies through an integrated approach to risk assessment, profiling of freight, travellers and transport; and (c) countering corrupt practices within drug law enforcement agencies and improving their effectiveness through the development of good practice, integrity and the conditions of service of drug law enforcement personnel. The Twenty-Third Meeting of HONLEA, Asia and the Pacific, was held in Bangkok from 7 to 10 December 1999, and reviewed the following operational issues: (a) illicit manufacture and distribution of stimulants; (b) illicit traffic in heroin; and (c) illicit traffic via mail systems. It recommended measures, to be implemented at the national level, for promoting cooperation between the drug law enforcement services in the region. The joint data-sharing project between UNDCP, Interpol and the World Customs Organization became operational at the beginning of 1999 and was officially launched in June 1999. UNDCP prepared the first substantive report outlining the current status of the project on sharing seizure data, which will contribute to strengthening its working relationship with the two organizations. The established data pool will be used for the preparation of in-depth analyses of trafficking trends to be made available to States in order to improve their capacity to formulate, refine and evaluate law enforcement countermeasures.

108. As a direct follow-up to the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Crops and on Alternative Development

(resolution S-20/4 E), UNDCP drew up a four-year global programme for alternative development, which was designed to develop and systematize lessons learned and best practices arising from the wide range of alternative development projects carried out by UNDCP around the world, and to improve the analysis and dissemination of project results. The inventory of best practices and results will assist Governments and UNDCP in the design of new programmes and projects, in the identification of project indicators and benchmarks, and in the development of training programmes, evaluation missions and publicity material for substantive advocacy and fund-raising.

109. The global programme for alternative development focused on monitoring and tracking progress relating to gender mainstreaming in alternative development. From October 1999 to January 2000, UNDCP carried out an assessment of gender mainstreaming activities in alternative development, the results of which are contained in the document entitled "Guidelines on best practices for gender mainstreaming in alternative development". The guidelines constitute a practical review of existing knowledge and experiences relating to gender mainstreaming in regions affected by illicit cultivation, and will be used for training purposes and project development.

110. In response to the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Crops and on Alternative Development and to Commission resolution 42/3, entitled "Monitoring and verification of illicit cultivation", UNDCP initiated the illicit crops monitoring programme, which currently focuses on six countries, namely Afghanistan, Bolivia, Colombia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar and Peru. Those countries account for the bulk of illicit cultivation of the opium poppy and coca bush. Under a partnership arrangement with the European Space Agency, UNDCP initiated a process to identify the technical assistance needs for the establishment of national monitoring mechanisms and the implementation of a common, monitoring methodology for illicit crops, to be constantly reviewed by a panel of internationally recognized experts in the field of remote sensing and monitoring. The first panel of experts met in Vienna from 16 to 17 December 1999.

G. Inter-agency cooperation and advocacy

111. During 1999, UNDCP continued to promote inter-agency cooperation, especially at the field level, in an effort to mobilize the agencies of the United Nations system to include drug control issues in their programmes of work. Joint activities, including multi-agency projects, were being undertaken together with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, UNAIDS, UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, ILO, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), WHO, the World Bank, IFAD, the Asian Development Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank, in the areas of demand reduction and alternative development. During 1999, UNDCP signed a memorandum of understanding with the United Nations Volunteers (UNV) and plans to further involve UNV in its operational activities.

112. Several initiatives were undertaken in 1999 in cooperation with the agencies of the United Nations system. There was a marked trend towards multi-agency joint initiatives involving drug control, such as the following: a four-year project being implemented by the Government of Brazil, in cooperation with UNAIDS, UNICEF and UNESCO, on the prevention of drug abuse and HIV/AIDS, with 92 per cent of the funding provided from a World Bank loan, and a project involving health promotion and drug abuse preventive education in schools in Bolivia, carried out with the cooperation of UNICEF, UNFPA, UNESCO and WHO. Other joint initiatives included the following: a community-wide demand reduction project carried out in India, designed to contribute to nationwide drug abuse prevention, involving the cooperation of the Government of India, United Nations agencies, in particular ILO, non-governmental and community-based organizations and enterprises; vocational training in support of coca reduction in Cochabamba, Bolivia, involving the cooperation of FAO and ILO; a $6.1 million expansion of the UNDCP/FAO agroforestry programme in Bolivia to offer licit income to former growers of illicit crops; a two-year joint UNICEF/UNDCP technical and institutional needs assessment study to improve the planning and delivery by public health centres and non-governmental organizations of drug abuse prevention programmes for children in Nicaragua; and UNDCP/UNESCO development of training modules providing information on drug-related social transformations for higher education centres and mass media professionals.

113. In the wider United Nations framework, UNDCP participated in the United Nations Development Programme Framework in those countries in which it is represented, to ensure that the drug issue is included

among the national priorities. UNDCP is also part of the emerging system-wide learning network, which has been set up to monitor and improve joint initiatives.

114. The Subcommittee on Drug Control of the Administrative Committee on Coordination extended to 2000 the term of its interim action plan aimed at strengthening coordination by creating or strengthening thematic groups addressing the drug issue, which since 1998 had targeted Bolivia, Lebanon, Mauritius, Pakistan, Peru, South Africa, Uzbekistan and Viet Nam. The interim action plan was expanded to cover the following nine additional priority countries: Afghanistan, Brazil, Colombia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Nigeria, Russian Federation, Thailand, Turkey and Ukraine. The interim action plan will also cover the coordinated inter-agency support to Governments in the implementation of the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly. The Subcommittee is developing an umbrella cooperation framework to guide agency cooperation in international drug control.

115. To recognize and reward outstanding contributions of individuals and civil society to the fight against drug abuse, crime and terrorism, the first annual United Nations Vienna Civil Society Award, an initiative of the Government of Austria, the City of Vienna, and the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention, was granted in 1999 by the Secretary-General. UNDCP provided support to non-governmental organizations, particularly to the Vienna Non-Governmental Organization Committee on Narcotic Drugs and the New York Non-Governmental Organization Committee on Narcotics and Substance Abuse, and published the second edition of the *Directory of Non-governmental Organizations Working in Drug Demand Reduction*, covering 300 key non-governmental organizations in the field of drug demand reduction, to facilitate networking between such organizations. It also supported the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking under the theme "Turn on music, turn off Drugs".

IV. Administration and finance

A. Monitoring and evaluation

116. The report of the Executive Director on the proposed programme budget for the Fund of UNDCP submitted to the Commission at its reconvened forty-second session (E/CN.7/1999/18, paras. 128-135) outlined plans to strengthen the capacity of UNDCP to monitor efforts in meeting the overall goals of substantially reducing global supply and demand for illicit drugs, to assess the impact of programmes and identify best practices, and to report more systematically on the progress of programme implementation. Project activities will be consolidated into four thematic areas, covering some 75 programmes, to facilitate coherence and more effective monitoring and evaluation. The improved monitoring and evaluation system will be cost-effective, will continue to provide detailed information on the effectiveness and efficiency of project implementation, and will contribute to a results-based budget approach.

B. Financial status

117. During the biennium 1998-1999, income to the Fund of UNDCP increased by 35.2 per cent over the previous biennium to reach $139.7 million, a direct reflection of the higher level of support for UNDCP. For the biennium 2000-2001, total income is estimated to increase by 11.7 per cent, compared to income for 1998-1999, to reach $156 million. Most of the increase is expected from cost-sharing contributions. Programme expenditures are expected to reach $91.7 million in 1998-1999, representing a 31 per cent increase over the total expenditure for the previous biennium and an 80 per cent delivery rate, against the $115 million programme budget for 1998-1999.

118. On the basis of the improved situation with regard to income and programme delivery, the initial programme budget for 2000-2001, contained in document E/CN.7/1999/18, is set at $157 million, or a 37 per cent increase compared to the previous biennium. Total programme expenditure for the biennium 2000-2001 is accordingly projected at $125.6 million, or 80 per cent of the initial programme budget of $157 million. The expected increase in programme delivery is sustainable. It results from the decentralization of responsibility from headquarters to the field, the streamlining of implementation arrangements and the focusing of programme priorities by consolidating all projects into some 75 programmes structured in four thematic areas: (a) policy support, legislation and advocacy; (b) prevention and reduction of drug abuse; (c) suppression of illicit drug trafficking; and (d) elimination of illicit crops.

119. Most significantly, improved programme delivery will not result in the need for increased support budget. The initial support budget for 2000-2001 is approved at

$36.2 million, reflecting a marginal cost increase of 3.8 per cent over the 1998-1999 final budget of $34.8 million. The support budget includes a further rationalization at headquarters resulting in volume savings of $0.95 million, particularly in management and administration. In terms of the share of the total support and programme budget expenditure, the share of the support budget is expected to drop from 26.8 per cent in 1998-1999 to 21.6 per cent in 2000-2001. On the other hand, the programme budget share of total expenditure is expected to improve from 70.5 per cent in 1998-1999 to 75.1 per cent in 2000-2001. A better value would be obtained for every dollar invested, with more resources going into direct programme expenditure at the field level.

120. Despite the improved overall financial situation, a major cause of concern was the availability of general-purpose funds, as noted by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in its report to the Commission (E/CN.7/1999/20). The general-purpose fund balance is expected to decrease by $13.3 million despite an expected increase in general-purpose income in 2000-2001. As a consequence, in order to balance general-purpose income and expenditure in 2000-2001, total expenditure chargeable to general-purpose funds will have to be reduced by $6.8 million, or 14.3 per cent, as compared to 1998-1999. Accordingly, the need for a better balance between general- and special-purpose income is urgently required to respond quickly and flexibly to new programme challenges and opportunities, as well as to sustain a minimum level considered necessary for the biennial support budget.

C. Resource mobilization

121. Income from voluntary contributions to the Fund of UNDCP was expected to total $139.7 million for 1998-1999, which is 35.2 per cent over the income for 1996-1997. Virtually all the increase in income to the Fund was in the form of earmarked contributions, while the level of general-purpose contributions was largely unchanged.

122. UNDCP continued its initiative to broaden the donor base of the Fund of UNDCP and to mobilize an increasing number of Member States to contribute to the Fund in line with Commission resolution 10 (XXXIX). The total number of countries providing voluntary contributions to UNDCP was 58 in 1998-1999. New pledges to the Fund in 1999 showed a growth of over 25 per cent compared to 1998. While such a dramatic increase is unlikely to continue indefinitely, it nevertheless offered encouragement for future programming needs.

123. UNDCP continued to encourage countries receiving assistance to assume an increasing share of the financial burden in national drug control activities. As a result, there has been a significant increase of cost-sharing in support of large drug control programmes in Bolivia, Brazil, Columbia and Peru, the Governments of which made cost-sharing contributions of $10,360,882 in 1998-1999 for multiyear projects in their countries. That is a significant increase compared to 1996-1997, when cost-sharing income was $2,334,528. A major proportion of the funds provided under cost-sharing arrangements are drawn from loans made to the relevant Governments by international financial institutions, notably the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank.

124. UNDCP continues to seek new sources of income from the private sector, foundations and non-governmental organizations. The Drug Abuse Prevention Centre, a Japanese non-governmental organization, remains the largest non-governmental contributor, providing approximately $400,000 annually.

125. In the course of 1999, the Development Account of the United Nations, one of the initiatives proposed by the Secretary-General in his programme for reform of the United Nations, whereby administrative savings are put into a special fund for development programmes, approved funding of a UNDCP project worth $1.1 million. A project worth $0.5 million is included in the proposal for 2000, which was approved by the Fifth Committee in December 1999.

Notes

[1] UNDCP Regional Office for South Asia, *Drug Demand Reduction Report* (New Delhi, 1998).

[2] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

[3] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.

[4] *Official Records of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna, 25 November-20 December 1988*, vol. I (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.5).

[5] *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1999* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.00.XI.1).

[6] *Bulletin on Narcotics* (United Nations publication), vol. XLIX, Nos. 1 and 2 (1997), and vol. L, Nos. 1 and 2 (1998).

[7] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.99.XI.7.

[8] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.99.XI.14.